DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 119 909 RC 009 052

AUTHOR Carpenter, Edwin H.; Warner, Judith A.
TITLE Size of Place of Residential Preference as Related to Size and Satisfaction with Place of Residence.
INSTITUTION Arizona Univ., Tucson.
SPONS AGENCY Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO USDA(WRP)-W-118
PUB DATE 21 Aug 75
NOTE 28p.; Paper presented at the 1975 Annual Meetings of the Rural Sociological Society (San Francisco, California, August 21-24, 1975)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS Attitudes; *Environmental Criteria; Heads of Households; Metropolitan Areas; *Migration Patterns; *Residential Patterns; *Rural Areas; Surveys; *Urban Areas
IDENTIFIERS Arizona; *Place of Residence

ABSTRACT

In view of the recent migration turnaround in the U.S. (1970 to 1974), relevance of size of place of residence was examined. Analysis was based on questionnaire data collected from 1973 Arizona household heads (N=2,410). Incorporated in the questionnaire, the following categorical variables were analyzed: (1) size of present place of residence (categories included: large metropolitan; medium metropolitan; small metropolitan; semi-urban; and rural); (2) size of preferred place of residence (same categories); and (3) level of satisfaction with present place of residence (4 levels). Analysis utilized the Goodman multivariate contingency table analysis procedure. A parsimonious model depicting how the three variables were related was not found, for the variables interacted with one another. Further analysis of the three-way contingency table produced findings which indicated that size of place of residence was important, particularly when dissatisfaction with present place of residence was high. It was found that over half of the respondents preferred places smaller than their present place of residence and that 14% prefrred smaller places of residence and were also dissatisfied with their present place of residence. It was argued that in addition to preference, satisfaction with place of residence would impact on migration behavior. (Author/JC)

**********
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
**********

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1975
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

# SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE AS RELATED TO SIZE AND SATISFACTION WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

Edwin H. Carpenter and Judith A. Warner

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson

ED119909

ABSTRACT

The recent migration turnaround in this country points to the potential importance of size of place of residence for migrants. To determine whether or not size of place is important is the focus of the paper.

Three categorical variables, size of present place of residence (6 categories), size of preferred place of residence (6 categories), and level of satisfaction with present place of residence (4 categories) are analyzed to determine whether or not size of place is important in residential preference. Analysis is carried through by utilizing the Goodman multivariate contingency table analysis procedure.

A parsimonious model depicting how the three variables are related was not found since they interact with one another. Further analysis of the three-way contingency table produced findings that implicate size as important, especially when dissatisfaction with present place of residence is high. Implications with regard to the recent migration turnaround are discussed.

---

1. This paper resulted from research conducted under the Western Region Project W-118, "The Economic and Social Significance of Human Migration in the Western Region," Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Arizona. The authors are, respectively, Assistant Rural Sociologist and Graduate Research Assistant. We wish to thank R. G. Stuby for his review and comments on earlier drafts of this paper.

RC009052



Paper presented at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, California, 21-24 August 1975.

SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE AS RELATED
TO SIZE AND SATISFACTION WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The importance of size of community on migrants' destination selection remains an unresolved issue in migration research. The bulk of the literature addressing this topic focuses on differential migration to metropolitan places where size of destination has varied from 50,000 inhabitants upward [Suval, 1972]. This literature excludes, for the most part, any consideration of nonmetropolitan destinations (less than 50,000 population). This void in the literature was not particularly problematic until recently when it was determined that migration flows from nonmetro places to metro places had turned around, at least temporarily.

> Persons moving from metropolitan areas exceeded immigrants from nonmetropolitan areas in the period 1970-74, according to estimates from the Current Population Survey. In the period March 1970 to March 1974, the survey data indicate that 5,965,000 persons four years old and over moved out of metropolitan areas of the United States and 4,121,000 moved into metropolitan areas, resulting in a net migration loss from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas of 1,844,000 [Current Population Reports, 1974].

According to Beale (1975) from the period April 1970 to July 1973, nonmetropolitan counties grew by 4.2 percent compared with 2.9 percent for metropolitan counties. He continues:

> A common first reaction to these data and the basic change they indicate is to ask whether the higher nonmetro growth might not just be increased spillover from metro areas into adjacent

> nonmetro counties. To examine this logical question, nonmetro counties were classed by whether or not they are adjacent to a metro area. As might be expected, adjacent counties have had the higher population growth since 1970 (4.7 percent) and have acquired about five-eights of the total net in-movement into all nonmetro counties. However, the more significant point is that nonadjacent counties have also increased more rapidly than metro counties (3.7 percent vs. 2.9 percent). Thus the decentralization trend is not confined to metro sprawl [1975: ].

Increasingly, migrants' destinations now include cities, towns and villages in the size range of 50,000 or less inhabitants that are not adjacent to metro places (also see U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1975). Whether or not the migration turnaround is an anomaly or the beginning of a long-term trend of migration from metro to nonmetro places, is still in question. If it is the beginning of a long-term trend, then it is obvious that further investigation is warranted into the relation between community size and destination choice with community size including nonmetro size places.

This paper explores the question of the importance of size of place of destination with a more complete elaboration of nonmetro size classes. Three variables are utilized to address the issue, size of preferred place of residence, size of present place of residence and degree of satisfaction with present place of residence. How each of the three variables are germane to the problem and what they each measure is discussed in the following sections.

## The Problem

The problem is to determine whether or not size of place is an important consideration in where an individual prefers to reside. Utilizing the three variables, size of present place of residence, size of preferred place of residence, and degree of satisfaction with present place of residence, whether or not size of place is important can be determined.

It is recognized that community attributes other than size may influence an individual's degree of satisfaction with present place of residence. Many of the attributes, however, are correlated with size of place in the minds of individuals (Carpenter and Warner, 1975; Dillman and Dobash, 1972). In such instances, size of place serves as the referent or proxy for the community attributes that are valued by the individual with the consequence that size is important. If community attributes valued by an individual are not correlated with size of place, this fact will emerge from a lack of relationship between degree of satisfaction with present place and the difference in the sizes of present place of residence and the preferred place of residence. Size of place, then, will not be important.

## Methods and Measures

The analysis is based on data collected from heads of households in Arizona in 1973. Names and addresses of potential respondents were drawn from the annual Arizona auto registration list. The list was broken into 298 segments on the basis of 298 postal zip code regions in the state, and names were randomly selected from each postal region in proportion to the number of inhabitants of that region.

The initial sample of 4,542 potential respondents was randomly split into two groups. One group received a mail questionnaire for the head of house to complete while the other group received two mail questionnaires per household; one for the head of house to complete and one for the spouse of head of house. Returned questionnaires from the head of house in both groups are used for this analysis. Potential respondents were dropped from consideration if questionnaires could not be delivered or were returned because addressees:

1. had died,
2. were physically incapable of completing the questionnaire because of infirmities associated with old age,
3. had moved out-of-state and therefore were not considered part of the sample, or
4. had moved without leaving a forwarding address and no new address could be found in telephone directories.

For the group that received one questionnaire, the response rate was 71% with 53% of the heads of households responding for the group that received two questionnaires. For a detailed report on the representativeness of the sample, the mail questionnaire procedure, and the quality of data, see Dillman [1972], Carpenter [1974a, 1974b], Dillman et al. [1974].

In addition to those dropped for the above reasons, 25 respondents were excluded because their questionnaires were accidentally destroyed and 31 respondents were excluded because they did not respond to one or more of the three questions analyzed in this study. Consequently, this analysis is based on 2,410 cases. The questions that measure size of preferred place of residence, size of present place

of residence and degree of satisfaction with present place of residence are:

Here are some descriptions of different kinds of areas in which one might choose to live. Each choice contains a different size major city, different amounts of open country, and some include suburbs or smaller towns. Suppose you could live in some part of any of these areas. In which one would you most like to live?

1 LARGE METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 500,000 or more, many suburbs, very little open country

2 MEDIUM METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 150,000 to 499,000, several suburbs, some open country

3 SMALL METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 50,000 to 149,000, few suburbs, considerable open country

4 SEMI-URBAN: City of 10,000 to 49,000, few smaller towns and contains much open country

5 SEMI-RURAL: Contains city of 2,500 to 9,999, one or two smaller towns, mostly open country

6 RURAL: Contains town of less than 2,500 surrounded entirely by open country

Which of the following best describes the kind of area in which you now live?

1 LARGE METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 500,000 or more, many suburbs, very little open country

2 MEDIUM METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 150,000 to 499,999, several suburbs, some open country

3 SMALL METROPOLITAN: Contains city of 50,000 to 149,000, few suburbs, considerable open country

4 SEMI-URBAN: City of 10,000 to 49,000, few smaller towns and contains much open country

5 SEMI-RURAL: Contains city of 2,500 to 9,999, one or two smaller towns, mostly open country

6 RURAL: Contains town of less than 2,500, surrounded entirely by open country

How well satisfied are you with living in this community?

1 NOT AT ALL SATISFIED

2 NOT VERY MUCH SATISFIED

3 PRETTY MUCH SATISFIED

4 VERY MUCH SATISFIED

In terms of placement in the questionnaire, the three questions were all on different pages separated by other questions although they appeared in the order presented above.

There was some difference between the area designated as present place of residence and the actual area of residence when respondent's designations were cross-checked with known place of residence. The difference was not sufficiently large to warrant attention. Furthermore, taking as true the dictum that "if men define situations as real they are real in their consequences" [Thomas and Zmaniecki, 1927:81], it is the respondent's designation of the size of area of residence that is of primary importance, not the size of place where he actually lives.

## Analysis and Findings

The analysis is accomplished utilizing the multivariate contingency table procedures set forth by Goodman [1970, 1971, 1972a, 1972b]. The procedures set forth by Goodman are summarized by Davis [1974] and

it is his explanation of the Goodman contingency table analysis that was primarily utilized.

The first step is to see whether or not degree of satisfaction is independent of the difference in size of present place of residence and size of place preferred. The hypothesis of independence was rejected, log ratio chi square = 365.3, 15 d.f., $p < .0000$. In Table 1, it can be seen that as the difference in size of present place and preferred place increases, the degree of satisfaction with present place declines.

[TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Having found that size of place is implicated as important, a second task is to understand the relationship that the three variables have with one another -- in other words, the task is to analyze a three-way contingency table. For a three-way contingency problem, there are eight potential models to be fitted, excluding mixed models and specific effects.

For the problem at hand, only six of the eight models are logically appropriate due to the fact that size of present place of residence is not expected to be a function of size of preferred place or degree of satisfaction with present place of residence. The six models to be fitted are pressented below in null hypothesis form. If any of the null hypotheses are <u>not</u> rejected, then that particular model is fitted and a "better" understanding of the interrelationships of the three variables is determined. The hypotheses are:

1. degree of satisfaction with present place of residence, size of preferred place of residence, and size of present place of residence are independent of one another;

2. degree of satisfaction is independent of the joint classification of size of preferred place and size of present place;
3. size of preferred place is independent of the joint classification degree of satisfaction with present place and size of present place of residence;
4. holding constant size of preferred place, satisfaction with present place and size of present place are independent;
5. holding constant degree of satisfaction with present place, size of preferred place and size of present place are independent;
6. there is not a three-way interaction of the three variables.

All of the hypotheses were rejected at $p < .0000$. Consequently, there is no parsimonious interpretation of how the three variables are related. Hypothesis six -- there is no three-way interaction -- was also rejected, consequently a three-way interaction exists for the three variables. Size of place is implicated as important as its effect is intertwined with the other two varibles.

Finding this, the third step is to try and bring meaning to the interaction that is occurring between degree of satisfaction, size of present place, and size of preferred place. Or stated differently, what can we find in the complex relationships of these three variables that provides further understanding.

Figure 1 is a histogram that was produced from the three-way data table (Table 2). The histogram and the accompanying statistics are the basis of the following discussion.

[FIGURE 1 AND TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

The center column of the histogram is the main diagonal of Table 2. People that are represented in this column prefer a place of residence that is the size of their present place. The column is broken into differing portions with the bottom portion representing the percentage of the people that are not at all satisfied with present place of residence. The largest portion of the center column represents the percentage that are very satisfied with present place.

The columns next to the center column are people who preferred a place one size smaller (left) or one size larger (right) than present place. Again percentages for levels of satisfaction are represented in each column. As you move further away from the center column the size difference increases (up and down) between size of present place and size of preferred place.

Seven hundred and twenty-six of the 2,410 respondents preferred no change in size from present place of residence (center column). Of these, 91 percent were either pretty much or very much satisfied with present place of residence, leaving 9 percent that were not very much or not at all satisfied. For the dissatisfied individuals it is presumed that someting other than size of place is giving rise to their dissatisfaction with present place of residence.[2]

Twenty-six percent of all respondents preferred a place one size smaller than present place with about 10 percent preferring a place one size larger. The percentage that expressed dissatisfaction or were pretty much satisfied increased somewhat with the highest level of satisfaction showing a percentage drop (Columns -1 and +1). Apparently preferring a place that is larger or smaller by one increment is not prompted to any great extent by dissatisfaction with present place.

The reader is referred to Figure 1 for making the jump from examination of the columns next to the center column to the columns at either extreme.

The three right-most columns are based on small numbers that resulted from too few people that reside in small places while preferring places in the largest size class as well as the upperbound of the question. The largest size category presented to respondents was "Large Metropolitan: Contains a city of 500,000 or more, many suburbs, very little open country." It may be the case that had increasingly larger city sizes been presented, individuals that reside in other than the smallest places would have expressed a preference for a place 5 or more increments larger than their present place.

Be that as it may, attention is turned to the left-most column. Two percent of <u>all</u> respondents indicated a preference for a place that is five increments smaller than their present place. By the nature of the case, these individuals are inhabitants of the largest size place (500,000 or more) and prefer places 2,500 or less. (Rural: Contains town of 2,500 or less and surrounded entirely by open country.) The important point is that 61 percent of these 51 individuals expressed dissatisfaction with present place. We presume that size of place is of considerable importance for these people. So much so, they prefer a place considerably smaller than their present place of residence.

Moving from the central column where no change in size is preferred to the left-most column (column -5) and to the column fourth from the right (column +2), the patterning is clear. As the disparity between size of present place and preferred place increases, so does dissatisfaction with present place.

The (log ratio) $x^2$ values found under each column in Figure 1 tests for independence (in each column) of level of satisfaction by the discrepancy in size between preferred place and present place of residence as present place changes size. As can be seen, taking $p \leq .05$ as the critical level, independence is rejected in three columns (-3, -2, +1) while the hypothesis of independence is not rejected for the remaining columns. These mixed results are at the root of the three-way interaction that was reported earlier. For the columns where independence was not found, the following statement provides the interpretation: level of satisfaction is related to the difference in size of present place and size of preferred place when the size of (a) present place is three categories smaller than preferred place, (b) present place is two categories smaller than preferred place, (c) present place is one category larger than preferred place, while size of present place changes.

By partitioning the tables (following the Goodman rules for partitioning) that are the basis for the three columns (-3, -2, +1) where independence was rejected, it is possible for further insights to be gained. That is, it may be possible to isolate where, in each of the tables, the association is occurring (see diagonals -3, -2, +1 of Table 2 for frequencies).

For people that prefer one place larger than present place (column +1, Figure 1, $x^2 = 20.8$, 12 d.f., $p = .053$) it was found that partitioning did not significantly aid understanding. That is, the association that exists in the table cannot be detailed through partitioning the table into parts that would better enable one to isolate the source

of the association. Furthermore, the relationship was not consistent throughout the table.

By partitioning the column for people that prefer places three categories smaller than present place (column -3, Figure 1, $x^2 = 14.01$, 6 d.f., $p = .030$) no definitive portion of the total association was isolated. Again, the relationship was not consistent throughout the table.

For the third column (column -2, Figure 1, $x^2 = 21.45$, 9 d.f., $p = .011$), it was found that people that live in semi-urban places and prefer rural places are more likely to be very much satisfied with present place of residence than their counterparts that live in large metro, medium metro, and small metro places and prefer (respectively) small metro, semi-urban, and semi-rural places. They are less likely to be pretty much satisfied with present place of residence than their counterparts, equally likely to be not very much satisfied, and more likely to be not at all satisifed.

This finding stems from collapsing the 4 x 4 table that is the diagonal "-2" of Table 2 to a 2 x 4 table where levels of satisfaction remain intact and people that live in semi-urban places while preferring a rural place are "run against" the remaining three groupings collapsed together ($x^2 = 19.63$, d.f. = 3, $p = .000$).

Changing directions somewhat, Figure 2 presents the percentage of individuals that prefer change, by categories, within each level of satisfaction. Percentages for each column are based on the total for each level of satisfaction with individuals that did not prefer a change removed from consideration. Referring to Figure 2, above the axis, it can be seen that as satisfaction increases the percentage of

people that prefer a place one size larger than their present place also increases. For the other increments "up," the percentages are pretty much constant. A log ratio $x^2$ test of the relationship between degree of satisfaction and preference for moving to larger places (by categories) resulted in $x^2 = 20.08$, 12 d.f., $p = .053$. Significance of the test is borderline, the association that is occurring being accounted for by preference for one category larger versus more than one category larger.

[FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE]

Below the axis of Figure 2 it is seen that as satisfaction increases, the percentage of individuals that prefer a place one size smaller than present place also increases. However, the percentage preferring places four and five categories smaller declines. The percentage preferring three categories smaller is less for pretty much and very much satisfied people as compared to not at all and not very much satisfied individuals. For two categories smaller than present place, the percentages are lower for not at all and very much satisfied people than is true for the intermediate levels of satisfaction. The $x^2$ value for this portion of the table (below the axis) is 189.3, 12 d.f., $p < .000$. Clearly an association is present. In fact, this figure is yet another representation of the three-way interaction when considering size of preferred place and present place working in combination.

Overall, dissatisfied people are more likely to prefer places several increments smaller than present place while satisfied people are most likely to prefer places only one size smaller than present place.

## Discussion

Degree of satisfaction is related to the difference in size of present place of residence and size of place preferred. As the difference increases, dissatisfaction with present place of residence increases.

The attempt to specify a parsimonious model depicting how the three variables, degree of satisfaction, size of place preferred, and size of present place, are related to one another was not successful, with the result being that a three-way interaction is occurring. Further analysis of the three-way contingency problem showed that degree of satisfaction is related to the discrepancy between size of present and preferred place. Also, it was found that degree of satisfaction with present place is related to the number of size categories different than present place one prefers his place of residence to be. It is not known which of the two functional relations best describes how size is related to satisfaction.

What do these findings suggest with regard to the migration turnaround? The answer hinges in part on the way one chooses to view the impacts that size preferences and degree of satisfaction with present place of residence have on migration behavior.

In a pre-industrial and industrial society where migration is largely predicated on maintaining employment in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and related industries, it is the case that limited alternatives and fixed locations exist for where one can live. Preferences for place of residence, in such times, are of limited utility in predicting residential location due to the largely predetermined nature of where employment opportunities exist (except movement from one of the areas to another).

In a post-industrial society where increasingly large number of jobs are to be had in the service sector, there is new freedom to select a place of residence. With more jobs coming into existence in the service sector, increasing numbers of individuals have the opportunity to reside in virtually all geographic regions of the country and can elect differing size communities as well. This is not to say that constraints on movement are eliminated. Clearly, in all sectors, involuntary or forced migration occurs with some regularity. Individuals are still transferred by their employers to new locations without regard to factors beyond those important to the employer. Many people are still employed in the agricultural and manufacturing/industrial sectors and have limited locational options for being employed.

Is degree of satisfaction with present place of residence a predictor of whether or not migration will occur? In the migration literature, there are for practical purposes four models that receive attention as explanations of migration behavior. They are the push-pull model (Lee, 1966), cost benefit analysis (Sjaastad, 1962; Spear, 1974), the demographic approach (Butler, 1969; Lansing and Mueller, 1967; Morrison, 1971) and the stress threshold approach (Spear, 1974; Orbell and Uno, 1974). The last approach -- stress threshold -- is the only one that explicitly acknowledges the role that degree of satisfaction with present place of residence plays in the decision to migrate. Both Spear (1974) and Orbell and Uno (1974) show that stress (dissatisfaction) is implicated either directly or indirectly in decisions to move. The other three approaches do not explicitly acknowledge the role that degree of satisfaction plays in migration decisions since they seek explanations beyond degree of satisfaction.

That is, to know that migrants are dissatisfied prior to moving stops short of explaining why they moved. Knowing what gives rise to the dissatisfaction is the sought after key to explanation, not the degree of satisfaction.

In all four models, degree of satisfaction with place of residence is either explicitly or implicitly pointed to as a predictor of whether or not migration will occur (excluding involuntary migration). Consequently, it is argued that in addition to preferences for place of residence, satisfaction with place of residence also impacts on migration behavior. This being the case, the findings of this research speak to the migration turnaround that has been detected from 1970 to 1974.

With regard to the turnaround, it is noted that over half of the respondents prefer places smaller than their present place of residence. If these people lived out their preferences, there would be a mass migration in the direction of larger to smaller communities. Such a mass migration is highly unlikely when it is considered that dissatisfaction with present place of residence (a precipitator of migration) is not that common. That is, 14 percent of the heads of households in the population studied prefer a smaller than their present place while also being dissatisfied with their present place.

While 14 percent may not seem large for the population studied, it represents about 76,000 household heads. Assuming that if a household head migrates, the rest of the household also moves (2.2 additional members on average; U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1971) then a total of 243,200 people could be members of the larger to smaller place migration flow. When and whether or not this quarter of a million people will move to places smaller than their present place is a matter of some

conjecture. We have no data that speaks to the time frame in which the movement may occur other than to suspect that it will occur over an extended period. Whether or not it will occur is predicated on the impacts that size preferences and degree of satisfaction with present place of residence have on migration behavior.

FOOTNOTES

2. The upper bound on the question referring to size of place preferred was 500,000 or more people. An alternative explanation for the 9 percent that expressed dissatisfaction may be due to this bound. That is an individual may prefer a place larger than the largest city in Arizona but there is no way for that expression to be recorded due to the way the question was worded.

Table 1. Percentage Distribution of Degree of Satisfaction with Present Place of Residence by the Difference in Size of Present Place of Residence and Preferred Place of Residence.

| Degree of Satisfaction with Present Place of Residence | Difference in Size of Present Place and Preferred Place of Residence[a] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No Difference (N = 726) | One Category (N = 856) | Two Categories (N = 430) | Three Categories (N = 212) | Four Categories (N = 133) | Five Categories (N = 53) |
| | percent | | | | | |
| Very Much Satisfied | 52.2 | 37.4 | 21.9 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| Pretty Much Satisfied | 39.0 | 50.7 | 53.5 | 46.7 | 40.6 | 32.1 |
| Not Very Much Satisfied | 7.7 | 9.0 | 20.2 | 27.8 | 37.6 | 35.9 |
| Not At All Satisfied | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 12.8 | 22.6 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

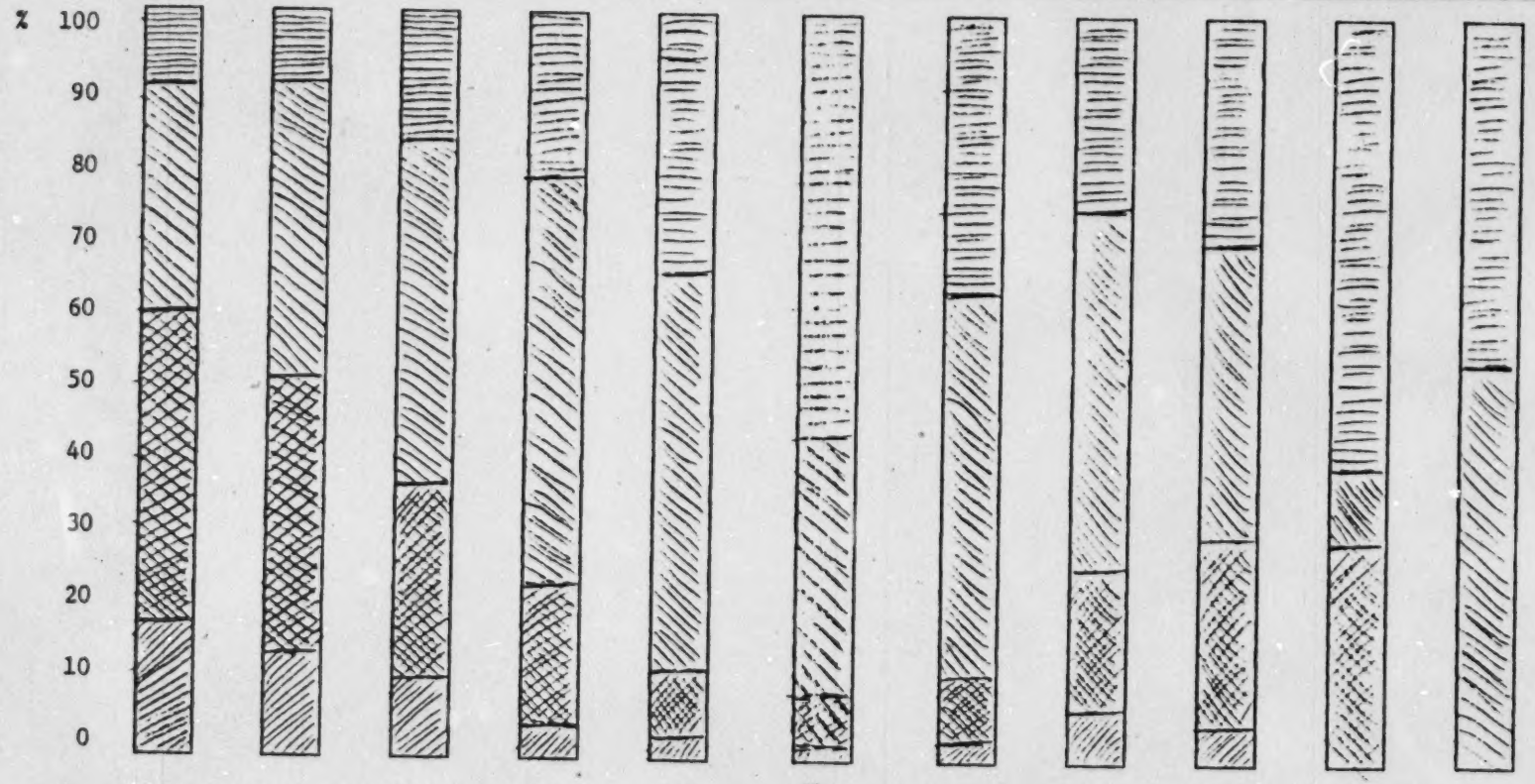
a. Preferred place of residence can be either larger or smaller than present place of residence.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution for Degree of Satisfaction with Present Place of Residence by Size of Place Preferred by Size of Present Place of Residence.

| Size of Present Place (Degree of Satisfaction) | Size Preferred | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LARGE METRO | MEDIUM METRO | SMALL METRO | SEMI-URBAN | SEMI-RURAL | RURAL |
| LARGE METRO | 0* | -1 | -2 | -3 | -4 | -5 |
| Very Much | 22 | 77 | 36 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| Pretty Much | 15 | 97 | 103 | 51 | 33 | 16 |
| Not Very Much | 2 | 12 | 38 | 32 | 34 | 19 |
| Not At All | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| MEDIUM METRO | +1 | | | | | |
| Very Much | 2 | 88 | 74 | 25 | 2 | 6 |
| Pretty Much | 10 | 65 | 133 | 74 | 25 | 20 |
| Not Very Much | 2 | 11 | 28 | 29 | 18 | 14 |
| Not At All | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| SMALL METRO | +2 | | | | | |
| Very Much | 1 | 25 | 62 | 32 | 5 | 3 |
| Pretty Much | 2 | 25 | 46 | 43 | 14 | 12 |
| Not Very Much | 0 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Not At All | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| SEMI-URBAN | +3 | | | | | |
| Very Much | 3 | 7 | 21 | 90 | 26 | 9 |
| Pretty Much | 2 | 12 | 32 | 71 | 23 | 2 |
| Not Very Much | 0 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Not At All | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| SEMI-RURAL | +4 | | | | | |
| Very Much | 0 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 66 | 18 |
| Pretty Much | 0 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 53 | 23 |
| Not Very Much | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| Not At All | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| RURAL | +5 | | | | | |
| Very Much | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 51 |
| Pretty Much | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 33 |
| Not Very Much | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Not At All | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* These numbers key the diagonals of this table to the columns of Figure 1.

Figure 1. Percentage distribution of level of satisfaction by the discrepancy in size of place preferred and size of present place.




| | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | No Change | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N = | 51 | 126 | 185 | 356 | 623 | 726 | 233 | 74 | 27 | 7 | 2 |
| % of Total (2410) | 2.1 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 25.9 | 30.1 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| $x^2$ = | -- * | 7.28 | 14.01 | 21.45 | 17.60 | 18.06 | 20.80 | 5.80 | --** | -- ** | -- ** |
| df = | -- | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 9 | -- | -- | -- |
| p = | -- | .063 | .030 | .011 | .129 | .260 | .053 | .760 | -- | -- | -- |

Figure 1. (cont'd)

* $X^2$ not computed -- there is only one combination of size of place preferred and size of present place that gives a difference of five categories.

** Number of cases insufficient for reliable results.

Key:

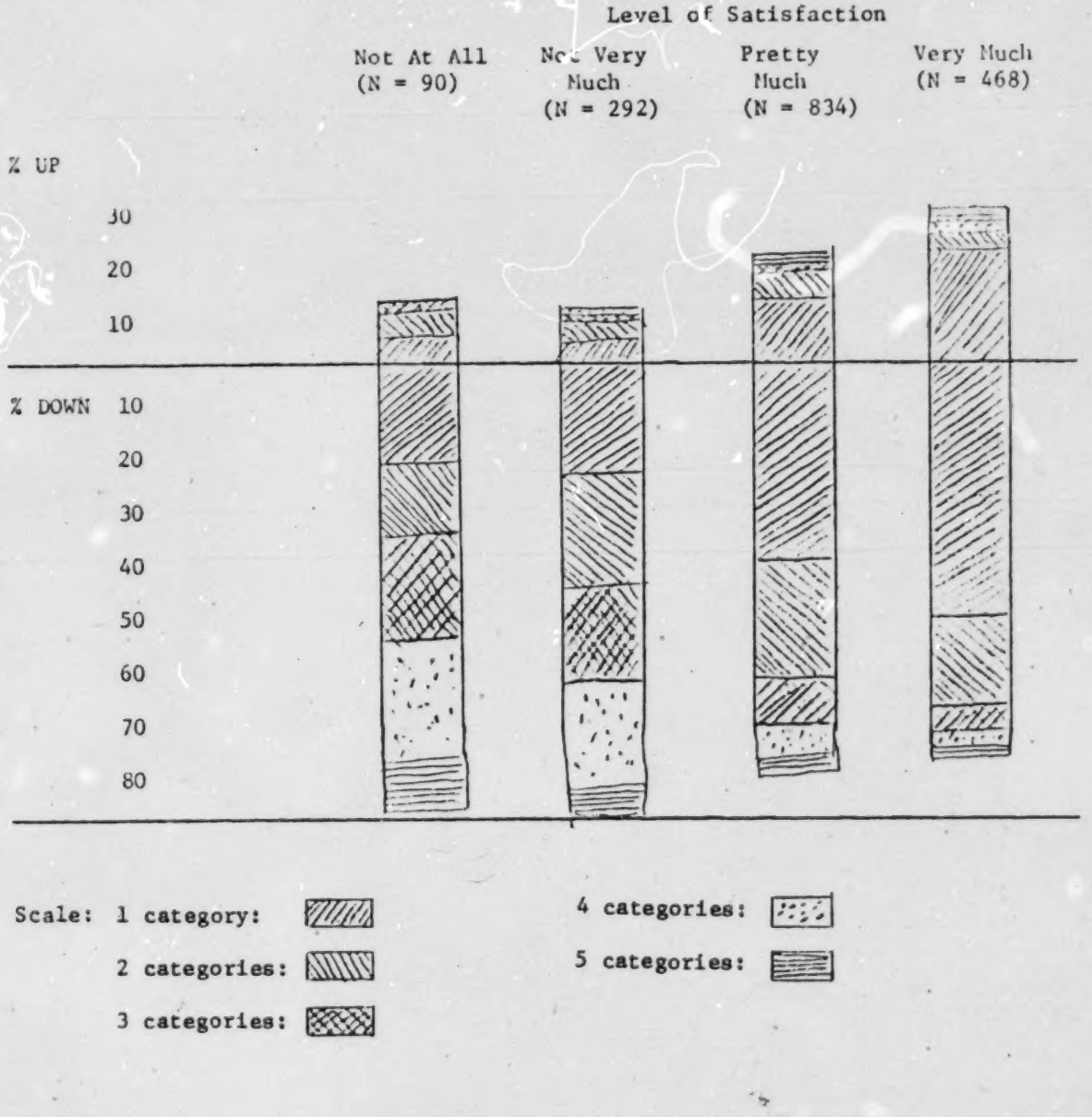
Very Much Satisfied

Pretty Much Satisfied

Not Very Much Satisfied

Not At All Satisfied

Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Discrepancy in Size of Place Preferred and Size of Present Place by Levels of Satisfaction for People Preferring Change.



## REFERENCES

Beale, Calvin L.

1975 "The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan America." Washington, D. C.: Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ERS 605.

Butler, Edgar W., F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., George C. Hemmens, Edward J. Kaiser, Michael A. Stegman and Shirley F. Weiss

1969 Moving Behavior and Residential Choice. Washington, D. C.: National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 81.

Carpenter, E. H. and J. A. Warner

1975 "The Migration Turnaround: Implications for Nonmetropolitan America." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Association, San Antonio.

Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics

1974 "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1970 to March 1974." Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 273, November.

Davis, James A.

1974 Hierarchical Models for Significance Test in Multivariate Contingency Tables: An Exegesis of Goodman's Recent Papers." In Sociological Methodology, Herbert Costner (ed.). San Francisco: Jossey Bass.

Dillman, Don A. and Russell P. Dobash

1972 "Preferences for Community Living and Their Implications for Population Redistribution." Pullman: Washington

Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, Washington State University, Ag. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 764.

Goodman, L. A.

1970 "The multivariate analysis of qualitative data: Interactions among multiple classifications." Journal of the American Statistical Association 65:226-256.

1971 "The analysis of multidimensional contingency tables: Stepwise procedures and direct estimation methods for building models for multiple classifications." Technometrics 13:33-61.

1972a "A modified multiple regression approach to the analysis of dichotomous variables." American Sociological Review 37:28-46.

1972b "A general model for the analysis of surveys." American Journal of Sociology 77:1035-1086.

Lansing, John B. and Eva Mueller

1967 The Geographic Mobility of Labor. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research.

Lee, Everett S.

1966 "A Theory of Migration." Demography 3:47-57.

Morrison, Peter A.

1971 "Chronic Movers and the Future Redistribution of Population." Demography 8:171-184.

Orbell and Uno

1974 "A Theory of Neighborhood Problem Solving: Political Action vs. Residential Mobility." American Political Science Review 66.

Sjaastad, Larry A.

1962 "The Costs and Returns of Human Migration." Journal of Political Economy, Supplement on 'Investment in Human Beings,' 70(5):80-93, Part 2.

Speare, Alden, Jr.

1974 "Residential Satisfaction as an Intervening Variable in Residential Mobility." Demography 11:173-188.

Suval, Elizabeth M.

1972 Selective in Migration: A Review of Literature. Raleigh: North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Bulletin No. 209.

Thomas, William I. and Florian Znaniecki

1927 The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. New York: A. A. Knopf.

U. S. Bureau of the Census

1971 Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B4 Arizona. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

1975 "The Economic and Social Condition of Nonmetropolitan America in the 1970's," Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, Committee Print (May 30) prepared for the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 94th Congress. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office.